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The granites are found in the Piedmont plateau region. They comprise even-grained and porphyritic varieties, and granite gneisses, all of which are plainly intrusive. Each variety is clearly described by the author, who also gives analyses of many types. Averages of these analyses give the following figures :

	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O
Normal granites	69.67	16.63	1.28	.55	2.16	4.73	4.71
Porphyritic granites	69.28	16.73	1.75	.72	2.13	4.33	4.59
Granite-gneisses	73.76	14.52	1.03	.29	1.14	4.16	4.63

The normal and porphyritic phases possess the same composition. The gneisses, however, are more acid than these, while their percentages of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, and MgO decrease.<sup>1</sup>

**Gneisses of the Adirondacks.** — The gneisses of a portion of the Adirondacks are briefly described by Cushing<sup>2</sup> in a report on the geology of Franklin County, New York. They comprise granite-gneisses with the composition of hornblende-granites, and pyroxene-gneisses. The latter consist of pyroxene (augite and hypersthene), plagioclase, orthoclase, some hornblende and quartz. Intermediate gneisses composed of hornblende and andesine, with augite and hypersthene as common accessory constituents, are also present in some localities. These are identical in their features with certain hornblende-gneisses derived from gabbros, but the author is inclined to separate them from the latter as of different age. Intrusive in these gneisses and in the Grenville series of sediments which are so well represented in the district are great dykes and masses of anorthosite, gabbro, granite, diabase, and syenite porphyries. The various types of most of these rocks have been described many times. The author adds new descriptions which serve to show that the types are quite uniform over large areas. The syenite grades into granite, both rocks being regarded as differentiates of one magma. The syenites are composed essentially of orthoclase and albite or oligoclase in microperthitic intergrowths, augite, hypersthene or bronzite and quartz. Hornblende is nearly always present to some extent. With the increase in this component the hypersthene diminishes. The rock varies rapidly in composition and structure. All the intrusions except the diabases and porphyries have been subjected to great pressure and have yielded gneisses.

<sup>1</sup> *Amer. Geologist*, xxvii (1901), p. 199.

<sup>2</sup> *18th Report State Geologist*, Albany, N. Y., 1900.